

KIR'YANOVA, T.E.

Use of the gonioscopic method in a study of the state of the
angle of the camera oculi anterior in glaucoma. Trudy mol.
nauch. sotr. MONIKI n.4.1873-76 '59 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-
issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta imeni Vladimirskogo.

*

ZATULOVSKIY, David Moiseyevich; STRIGIN, V.M., red.; KIR'YANOVA,
Z.V., mlad. red.

[The Pamirs' riddles and contrasts] Zagadki i kontrasty
Pamira. Moskva, Izd-vo "Mysl'," 1964. 126 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

KIR'YAKULOV, V.A., inzh. (st. Simferopol', Stalinskoy dorogi)

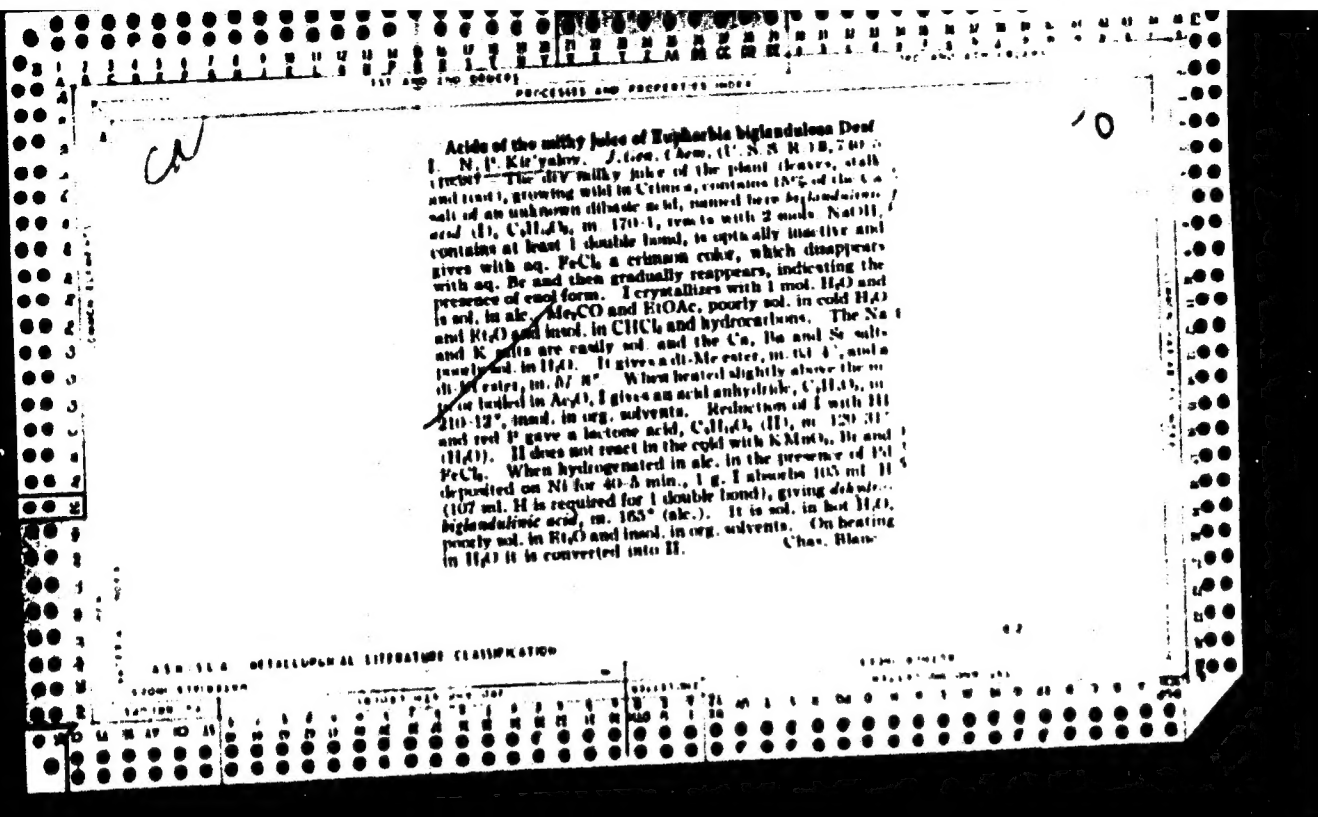
In order to ensure traffic safety. Put' i put. khos. no.5:13-14
My '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Railroads--Safety measures) (Railroads--Track)

KIR'YAKULOV, G.S. [Kyr'iakulov, H.S.], assistant

Anatomico roentgenological characteristics of anastomosis of
the human umbilical arteries. Ped., akush. i gin. 25 no.2:
59-61 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kafedra topografichnoi anatomii ta operativnoi khirurgii
(zav. - dotsent M.S.Leychik [Leichyk, M.S.] Donets'kogo me-
dichnogo institutu (rektor- dotsent A.M.Ganichkin [Hanichkin,
A.M.])).
(FETUS, DEATH OF) (UMBILICUS—BLOOD SUPPLY)

BIOCHEMISTRY OF *Sesamum orientale* L. N. P. Kuvshin
Russkaya Akademiya Nauk 3, 111 (1959); *Akron*
Refers. Zhur. 1, No. 11-12, 191 (1959).—Data are pre-
 sented on the chem. compn. of the seeds, the properties
 and the compn. of the oil, the influence of conditions and
 place of growth on the oil content of the seeds, the prop-
 erties of the oil, and on the content of other substances. A
 no. of references are given on the conditions for the
 growth, the ripening and the keeping qualities of the
 seeds, as well as on the chem. changes taking place in the
 oil, and on the oil and protein content of the seeds. The
 utilization of *Sesamum orientale* L. and ways for grading
 it are discussed. W. M. Henn



The acids of the milky juice of *Euphorbia biglandulosa* Boiss. II. The structure of biglandulinic acid. N. P. Kr'yakov. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 9, 401, 5, [1939] *ibid.*, m. 183-7° (decompn.). This cannot be resolved. I contains a lactone ring which opens with difficulty on heating with KOH and easily closes again. It is therefore in the γ -position. Dihydrobiglandulinic acid easily loses CO_2 when heated and forms dininic acid (II, m. 129-31°), which also contains a γ -lactone ring. Oxidation of II with alk. KMnO_4 gives $\text{Me}_2\text{C}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. These facts show that II is the γ -lactone of 2-methyl- δ -pentanol-2,3-dicarboxylic acid and I is the γ -lactone of 2-methyl-3-penten-5-ol of 2,3,4-tricarboxylic acid.

H. A. L'vovskiy

Lab. of Chemistry,
Dept. of Plant and
Material, Botanical
Inst. in Kemerovo,
AS USSR

AD-56 DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10

(A)

The action of strong hot alkali on biglandulinic acid
 N. P. Kis'lyakov, J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 9, 1323
 (1936).—When biglandulinic acid is heated at 150–200°
 for 10 min. with 1:1 KOH or NaOH soln., it splits to CO₂
 and isopropylidenesuccinic acid. Some HCO₂H is formed
 as a by-product. The reaction is one of oxidation and
 isomerization and probably goes through the intermedi-
 ate formation of MeC(CO₂H)C(CO₂H)C(CO₂H)
 H. M. Leicester

Lab of Chem. Dept Plant Res. Materials
 Botanical Inst. A S U S S R

ASR-514 DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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17 AND 18 SERIES		20 AND 21 SERIES	
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
CP	<p>The essential oil from <i>Pyreanthemum leucostictum</i> Parth. N. F. Khar'kov, <i>J. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 12, 285-8 (in French, 285) (1959).—The essential oil of the <i>Pyreanthemum leucostictum</i> Parth. obtained in the Exptl. Station of the Agriculture Inst. of Voronezh (U. S. S. R.) contained in the inflorescence <i>l</i>-menthone 70-75, pulegone (probably <i>d</i>-) 10-15 and terpene approx. 5%, and in the whole plant <i>l</i>-menthone 25-30, <i>d</i>-pulegone 45-50 and terpene 5-7%. <i>l</i>-Menthone probably is synthesized in the inflorescence. In spite of the previous reports, carvacrol, p-menthol and β-thujone were not detected. The essential oil can be used for the prepn. of tooth powder or paste and for the prepn. of menthol. Eight references.</p> <p>A. A. Podgorny</p>		
<p>17</p>			
<p>ASD. 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

1ST AND 2ND DEGREE										3RD AND 4TH DEGREE									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY MODES																			
<p>CA</p> <p>The acids of the milky juice of <i>Euphorbia biglandulosa</i> Desf. III. N. K. Knyazov. <i>J. Gen. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 10, 65-70 (1940); cf. C. A. 33, 9251. In addition to biglandulinic acid previously reported, the dry milky juice of the plant contains about 2% of free and combined volatile acids (AcOH) and HCO₂H) and 10% of <i>l</i>-ethyl-malic acid, HO₂CCH(OH)CH₂CO₂H (I), m. 106-9° (decolor) - 5.2°. It proved to be identical with synthetic I obtained by Lutz (<i>Ber.</i> 33, 4372 (1902)). I reacts with red P and HI to give ethylsuccinic acid, m. 139-40° (on heating at 200° and 10 mm I forms ethylsuccinic acid, m. 192-4°.</p> <p>Chas. Blum</p> <p>Chem. Lab, Dept. of Plant Material, Botany Inst., AS USSR</p>																			
ASB.SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
10000 17000000										10000 070000									
100000 00										100000 000000									
100000 000000										100000 000000									

1ST AND 2ND COPIES		PROCESSING AND POST-PROCESSING MARKS		TOP AND BOTTOM COPIES	
<div style="font-size: large; font-weight: bold;">22</div>		<p>Composition of Florida schair Barren. M. F. Kitzinger. <i>J. Applied Chem. (U.S.A.R.)</i> 13, 579-83 (1941, 1942).</p> <p>—The roots of <i>Florida schair Barren</i> were steam-distilled, yielding on dry wt. of roots 2.17% of essential oil (d₄²⁰ 0.8648, n_D²⁰ 1.4772, α_D²⁰ + 4.45°, acid no. 1.00, ester no. after acetylation 74.2). The oil contained about 70% of terpenes, bp 70–8°. The high-boiling fractions of oil contained about 8% of a monoterpinoid alcohol, C₁₅H₂₆O, m 90–8°, α_D²⁰ –35.9°. The roots contained starch 34.7, resin 33–55 and ash 4.35–6.54%, no alkaloids or tanning substances. The resin was easily sol. in alkali.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Podgorny</p>	<div style="font-size: large; font-weight: bold;">17</div>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 6-2 </div>					
LONDON NO.		SERIAL NO.		DATE RECEIVED	

117 AND 118 (1940)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES

17

Co

Essential oil of *Achillea millefolium* M. B. N. P. Kib'anyar, *Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 13, 363-6 (1940).—Essential oil of *Achillea millefolium* M. B., obtained from flowers by steam-dist., had $d_{20}^{20} 0.9282$, $n_D^{20} 1.4667$, $n_D^{25} 1.4585$, acid no. 3.41, ester no. 30.12, ester no. after acetylation 30.9. It contained cineol 63, α -terpineol about 10, traces of *l*-camphor and unidentified terpenes 20-26%. A. A. P.

ASS-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000

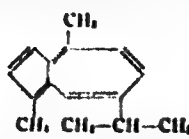
KIRJALOV, N. P:

"Etude de l'Euphorbia Ferganensis B. Feditsch." by Kirjalov, N. P. (p 163)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1941, Vol 11, no 1.

KIR'YALOV, N.P.

"A Study of the Sesquiterpene Alcohol Shairol in the Forula Pyramidata, ,Eug.Kor.,"
Zhur.Obshch.Khim.,13,No.3,1943. Chem.Lab.Div.Vegetative Raw Materials,Botanical
Inst. im.V.L.Komarov,Acad.Sci.,SSSR,-1942-

17		17	
<p>The problem of the relation between resins and essential oils. M. P. Khaykova. <i>Sov. Bot.</i> 12, No. 2, 47-53 (1945) (in Russian). In the roots of <i>Persea pyramidalis</i> (synonym <i>P. pterocaulis</i> Lab.), (Umbelliferae) were found resin 35, starch 20, sugar 8, and essential oils 2.17%. The resin is suitable for the manuf. of phonograph records and of an insulating material, melonite. In the essential oil, sesquiterpene alks., $C_{15}H_{22}O$, were isolated, with the C skeleton</p>		<p>17</p>	
			
<p>On heating with Se for 6 hrs. the substance turns blue. When purified by soln. in concd. H_2SO_4 or H_3PO_4, the blue substance proved to have the compn. $C_{15}H_{22}$ and to be of the class of azulenes; 2 isomers were identified by their picrates, m. 109-12° and 120-2.5°. Dry distn. of the resin at 170-400° gives gases, liquids (b. 200-300°), and crys. products; the liquids (55%), fractionated and heated with Se for 8 hrs., gave the same 2 azulenes as the oil. Related compds. were reported in oils and resins of <i>Persea jacobiana</i> Vahl and in the balsam of various species of <i>Dipterocarpaceae</i>. Alicyclic azulenes are thus likely to be present in the resins of all plants contg. those compds. or their hydrated derivs. in their essential oils. It indicates a genetic link between the resins and the essential oils in plants. N. Thon</p>			
<p>ADR-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>6-57-72-1257</p>	
<p>17</p>		<p>17</p>	

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

36T14

USSR/Chemistry - Azulene

Aug 1946

Chemistry - Cyclopentacycloheptene

"Azulene," N. P. Kir'yalov, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Priroda" No 8

Even as early as the 15th century, scientists recognized the existence of a growth which colored oils a deep blue or violet. Article discusses the distribution and characteristics of azulene and a short description of its historical development, with names of the more prominent scientists who dealt with them. Explains the structure of azulene, shows the variations according to the various scientists, and discusses the possibilities of utilizing it.

ID

36T14

CA

110

Peculiarities of the chemistry of resins and oils of
Ferula. N. P. Kir'yakov. *Sov. Botan.*, 18, No. 3, 1963
70(1966). Review with references. Plants of the genus
Ferula yield resins which on thermal decomposition or
acidic or alk. hydrolysis yield unsaturated or similar
products. The oils derived from *Ferula* are closely re-
lated to the resins. Differences in various species are
attributed to differences in biosynthetic processes in the plant.
Generally, the materials isolated are not specific to *Ferula*,
but occur in other plants. G. M. Kozlovskii

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Crystalline products of thermal decomposition of the resin from *Forula pyramidalis* (Kar. et Kr.) var. *her.* N. P. Kir'yakov. *J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 14, 1267-68 (1945) (in Russian).—Particulated roots of the plant were thoroughly extd. with 2% KOH, the ext. acidified by 10% H₂SO₄, and the pptd. resin was washed with hot water and freed of less-volatile ingredients by steam distill. The resin was extd. with Et₂O in a Soxhlet appar. equip. of the solvent gave the resin as a sticky dark substance, m. 1.058, n_D²⁰ 1.5880, acid no. 120-30, sol. in Et₂O, Me₂CO, and Na₂CO₃ solns. The yield was 20-25% based on dry root wt. The resin was thermally decomposed by distn. in the range of 170-400°, with 20-40% yield of products. Repeated extn. of the resid. with warm water gave resorcinol. Boiling the resid. with water gave, on cooling, crystals, C₁₁H₁₀O₂, identified as resorcinophenone (I), m. 145-6° (5-6%) (from water) (semicarbazone, m. 224-5°; osone, m. 208-9°; phenylhydrazones, m. 188-9°). The Ag salt of I when heated for 2-4 hrs. in Me₂CO with MeI readily gave the 4-Me ether (II), m. 40° (from aq. EtOH) (bromide, m. 109-70°; semicarbazone, m. 208-9°); the 4-Et ether, analogously, m. 40-50° (from aq. EtOH) (semicarbazone, m. 222° (from aq. EtOH); bromide, m. 109-10° (from 70% EtOH)); 4-benzoate, prepd. by treatment with EtOH in the presence of KOH, m. 108-6° (from EtOH) (semicarbazone, m. 223-4° (from EtOH)). II was the remaining cryst. product which could be isolated from the thermal decompos. resid.; its isolation was best performed by aq. (the heavy (d: greater than 1.0) fraction of the

distillate, treating it with steam and subjecting the distillate to vacuum distn. (b. 120-70°), followed by treatment with semicarbazide-HCl, the resulting semicarbazone being decomposed by acids in the usual manner. II forms an acetate which could not be crystd. and was converted to a semicarbazone, m. 128-9°. I on oxidation with 3% K₂Cr₂O₇ gave HCO₂H, AcOH, and (CO₂H)₂, while fusion with KOH at 280-300° gave resorcinol and AcOH. The Me and Et ethers of I are readily dealkylated by heating with freshly distd. HI 2 hrs. on a steam bath.

O. M. Koshapoff

Chem. Lab, Div. V, Institute Lomonosov,
Botanical Inst. in V. L. Komarov, AS USSR

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS		3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS	
POSITIONS AND PROPERTIES INDEX			
CA		17	
<p>Detection of dextrorotatory β-pinene in the essential oil of <i>Persea foliosa</i>. N. P. Kh. yulov. <i>Zh. Prikl. Khim.</i> (J. Applied Chem.), 30, 1204-5 (1957). The fruit of <i>P. foliosa</i> was found to contain 1.90% essential oil, d₄ 0.9161, n_D²⁰ 1.4800, α_D^{20} 8.98°, ester no. 11.4, ester no. after acetylation 30.1. Distn. of the oil gave 35-40% β-pinene, b. 122-6°, n_D²⁰ 1.4778, d₄ 0.8710, α_D^{20} 21.02°, which was identified also by oxidation to nopinonic acid by KMnO₄. A higher-boiling fraction, b. 80-142° (66.34%), consists of (D)-contg. substances, apparently belonging to the coniferene series. Heating with Fe yields a blue oil; this indicates the presence of azulene, which yields a picrate, identified as that of cadalene, m. 118° (from EtOH). This higher-boiling fraction does not have active H, only a trace of carbonyl compds., and apparently is free of esters. Heating with H₂ (b. 127°) 1 h. gave an indo deriv., n_D²⁰ 1.5225, d₄ 1.0177, which on heating with Fe gave an oil which yielded a picrate identical with that of cadalene. Prolonged steam distn. w/ Me₂CO extn. of the fruit gives addnl. amts. of essential oil (total 4.61%) which b. 160-78°, d₄ 0.9001-0.9003, n_D²⁰ 1.5020-1.5030, and which also has the azulene skeleton, yielding traces of azulene and much cadalene on treatment with Fe; this material contains 9-11% (D); heating with H₂ results in isolation of isomers: one, m. 122-3°, the other, an oil contg. 13% 1. The investigation is incomplete. G. M. Koudapov</p>			
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SOURCE SYNONYM		SYNONYM	
LITERATURE		SYNONYM	

KIR'YALOV, N.P.

"Oxides of the Carotinoids in Plants," Priroda, No.3, 1948.

FA 36/49146

USSR/Medicine - Plants
Medicine - Carrots

Jan/Feb 48

"Anatomical and Chemical Characteristics of the
Fruit of Certain Species of Genus Ferula," N. P.
Kir'yakov, E. V. Budkerich, Bot Inst Imeni V. I.
Komarov, Acad Sci USSR, Leningrad, 10 pp

"Botan Zhur" Vol XXIII, No 1

Fruits of F. foliosa Lipsky and F. Jaeschkeana
Yakim differ sharply in qualitative chemical
composition, although they have some common features
in the hydrocarbon frame of individual groups of
substances. These peculiarities of chemical

36/49146

USSR/Medicine - Plants (Contd)

Jan/Feb 48

composition suggest that the courses of biochemical
and physiological processes in the two Ferula species
differ. Fruits also differ in size and anatomical
structure, and there are differences in number, size,
and disposition of the balsam passages. Resentinel
oil and resin of both species are found as a mixture
in these passages. Includes three sketches. Sub-
mitted 28 Jan 47.

36/49146

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

PA 11/49T6

USSR/Chemistry - Oils, Essential
Chemistry - Rosemary

Jul 48

"Basic Components of the Essential Oil in the
Ledum Palustre L. (Wild Rosemary)," N. P. Kir'-
yalov, 3 3/4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXI, No 2

Wild rosemary is common in north USSR. Oil from
Leningrad plant, however, differs from Sakhalin
specimen. Beside an aliphatic hydrocarbon, it
contains a liquid alcohol $C_{15}H_{26}O$, which has not
been described previously. Author proposed to call
it palustrol. Describes experiments in detail.
Submitted 14 Apr 48.

11/49T6

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CA

Structure of ledol. N. P. Kutyshov (Chem. Lab., Botani. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.), Zhuravskii, A. M. (J. Gen. Chem) 19, 2123 (1949), cf. C. I. 43, 1156c. Ledol is probably a tricyclic tertiary alc. of the azulene series. Steam distn. of leaves of *Ledum palustre* gave 0.7-1.0% of the ester oil, which on freezing out and fractionation gave ledol, m. 105-6.5° (from EtOH), b.p. 0.5° (in 10% EtOH). It is stable to hot 5% alc. KOH, but reacts with acids. It is stable to $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ and KMnO_4 or Ba(OH)_2 . It in CHCl_3 does not give a blue color, but on refluxing this appears of CHCl_3 is replaced by AcOH . Refluxing 10 g. ledol with 15 g. 10% HCl 15 min. gave 8.4 ml. hydrocarbon, *Callm. ledene*, b.p. 100-4°, d₄²⁰ 0.9401, n_D²⁰ 1.4971, b.p. 35-6°, giving a violet color with Fe in CHCl_3 or AcOH . Heating the dene with Se at reflux gave azulene; picrate, m. 121-2° (from EtOH). Ledol (5 g.), 18 ml. EtOH, and 3 ml. alc. H_2SO_4 (2:1) warmed on a steam bath until cloudy gave 4.5 ml. *ledene*, *Callm.* b.p. 110-12°, d₄²⁰ 0.9278, n_D²⁰ 1.5005, b.p. 44-45°, which re. fluxed with Se 4 hrs. gave azulene as well as a colorless oil, b.p. 78-111°, which gave more azulene on further action of Se . Refluxing *ledene* with 10% HCl gave nearly 100% *ledene*. G. M. Kovalevskii.

USSR/Medicine - Plant Physiology
Medicine - Alkaloids

May 49

"The Determination of N-Oxides of Alkaloids in
Plants," N. P. Kir'yakov, 1 p

"Phytoda" No 5 Vol 38, pp 46-47

Recent investigations have shown that N-oxides
of alkaloids are found in many plants. They are
almost neutral substances. Refers to Areshkin's
research on the N-oxide alkaloid content of
Senecio platyphylus. Determined that toward
the end of the vegetative period N-oxide alkaloid
content attains 3.8% of total alkaloid content.

57/4985

USSR/Medicine - Plant Physiology
(Contd)

May 49

When the plant is resting, N-oxide alkaloid
content drops to 2.74%. N-oxide alkaloids
have a physiological significance. They are
present in plants only because plants have
no adequate provisions for expelling this
substance from their systems.

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

57/4985

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

57/49115

USSR/Chemistry - Diene
Medicine - Biochemistry

May 49

"New Data on the Activity of Diene Hydrocarbons,"
N. P. Kir'yalov, 1 p

"Priroda" No 5

Refers to recently completed research by Arbuzov and Fedynkin on the action of diene hydrocarbons and nitroso compounds. Made specific experiments using nitrosobenzene. Reaction represents a new demonstration of the high reaction characteristics of hydrocarbons linked with dual bonds on the one hand and the dual bond of the nitroso group

57/49115

USSR/Chemistry - Diene (Contd)

May 49

on the other. Reaction makes it possible to obtain, by synthesis, many derivatives having a predetermined structure. It also represents a new method for identifying and comprehensive study of compounds united by dual bond.

57/49115

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

35988 Obrazoyaniye I sostannyye chasti efirnogo masla bagul'nika. Priroda, 1949, No. 11, S. 53-54

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

"The Essential Oil of Wild Rosemary"

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CA

sesquiterpene alcohol-shaferol. II. Number of double bonds in shaferol. N. P. Kr'yakov-Konstantinov, Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Zinat. (Zhurnal Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 168-69 (1950); cf. C.A. 38, 11898. Shaferol (I) has 1 double bond. Hydrogenation over Pt gives the dihydro derivative, *Colladol*, b.p. 125.7°, n_D^{20} 1.4662, d_4^{20} 0.9551, n_D^{25} 1.468°, does not react with H_2 or HCl , and gives a blue color with H_2 in $AcOH$ only after 2 hrs.; 2.2 g. heated with 5 ml. 90% HCO_2H 15 min., steam-distilled, and neutralized, gave dihydroshaferol (II), b.p. 106-107°, d_4^{20} 0.9582, n_D^{25} 1.4661, n_D^{20} 1.468°, which reacts with H_2 in HCl or H_2O , giving colorless oil that turns blue rapidly. II hydrogenated over Adams Pt catalyst in $AcOH$ yields tetrahydroshaferol, *Colladol*, b.p. 81.0°, d_4^{20} 0.9615, n_D^{25} 1.4588, n_D^{20} 1.466°, does not react with H_2 . Consumes 1.8-1.9 moles H_2 (II), yielding a liquid, *Colladol* (III), n_D^{25} 1.4938-1.493°, which on distn. changes to an unsatd. substance, b.p. 115-20°, contg. 78.0% C and 10.10% H; steam distn. also changes the substance, increasing the unsatn. and decreasing the O content. With $KMnO_4$ III gave a shaferol oxide (?), *Colladol*, m. 88-9.5° (from dil. $EtOH$).
(c) M. Kozlovskii

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CA

Sesquiterpene alcohol, palustrol, from the essential oil of *Ledum palustre*. N. P. Kir'yakov (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 20, 734-43 (1950); cf. C.A. 44, 59494. — After removal of ledol by freezing-out, the oil is distd., yielding a fraction (30-50% by wt. of the oil), which is 93-7% pure palustrol (I) and b_p 120-30°; after treatment with KMnO₄ in Me₂CO, pure I, C₁₅H₂₆O, b_p 129-31°, b. 275-7° (decompn.), d₄²⁰ 0.9054, n_D²⁰ 1.4920, n_D²⁵ 1.4912, n_D³⁰ 1.4902, d₄²⁰ 0.9054, n_D²⁰ 1.4920, n_D²⁵ 1.4912, n_D³⁰ 1.4902; I is stable to Me₂CO-KMnO₄, gives a violet color with Fe in AcOH or CHCl₃, and has an azulene nucleus, for dehydrogenation with Se at 230-40° yields an azulene, palustrazulene, C₁₅H₁₂, violet, b_p 133-7°, d₄²⁰ 0.9747, either from palustradiene (II) or palustrene (III); the parate of this azulene m. 118-19° (from R₂OH). Hydrogenation of I over PtO₂ in AcOH yields dihydropalustrene, C₁₅H₂₄, b_p 112-15°, n_D²⁰ 1.4853, d₄²⁰ 0.9038. Reducing I with R₂OH contg. 10% (by wt.) of H₂SO₄ yields

III, C₁₅H₂₄, b_p 95-100°, b_p 100-3°, b_p 251-6°, d₄²⁰ 0.9243, n_D²⁰ 1.4975, n_D²⁵ 1.4975, which appears to polymerize on distn. at ordinary pressure, reacts with KMnO₄, and gives a violet color with Fe in AcOH or CHCl₃, while hydrogenation over PtO₂ yields dihydropalustrene, b_p 91-4°, d₄²⁰ 0.9009, n_D²⁰ 1.4852, n_D²⁵ 1.4852, n_D³⁰ 1.4852, I reduced 15 mm. with 20 ml. 10% HCl/H₂ gave 8.5 ml. II, C₁₅H₂₄, b_p 251-3°, d₄²⁰ 0.9009, n_D²⁰ 1.4992, n_D²⁵ 1.4992, n_D³⁰ 1.4992, easily reacting with KMnO₄ and giving a violet color with Fe. Hydrogenation of II over PtO₂ in AcOH gave tetrahydropalustradiene, C₁₅H₂₆, b_p 241-3°, d₄²⁰ 0.9003, n_D²⁰ 1.4773, n_D²⁵ 1.4773, gives no color with Fe but still yields the azulene with Se. Interruption of the hydrogenation yields dihydropalustradiene, C₁₅H₂₄, b_p 104-6°, d₄²⁰ 0.9055, n_D²⁰ 1.4814, n_D²⁵ 1.4814, n_D³⁰ 1.4814, giving a violet color with Fe and reacting with KMnO₄. Heating III with HCl/H₂ yields II, but a similar treatment of dihydropalustrene gave but a poor yield of crude dihydropalustradiene. G. M. K.

2A

10

The sesquiterpene alcohol, palustrol, from the etheral
oil of *Ledum palustre* N. P. Kuznetsov, *J. Gen. Chem.*
U.S.S.R. 20, 777-82 (1950) (Engl. translation) See C-1
44, 79116 R. M. S.

1951

CA

Structure of ledol. II. Hydro derivatives of ledol, ledene, and ledylene. N. P. Kir'yakov (V. L. Komarov Botan. Inst., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 31, 2074-7(1961); cf. C.A. 44, 7297c. -- (Hydrogenation of ledol in AcOH over Pt black gave *dihydroledene*, b_p 102-6°, d₄ 0.9023, n_D 1.4840, n_F 1.4927; it does not react with Br in CHCl₃ or AcOH and does not decolorize KMnO₄ in Me₂CO. The hydrocarbon C₁₁H₁₆ is quite stable to acid reagents. Similar hydrogenation of ledene gave a *dihydroledene*, b_p 103-6°, d₄ 0.9023, n_D 1.4839, n_F 1.4927; with Br in AcOH or CHCl₃ it gives almost no color and only after 24 hrs. some blue-violet tinge appears, but on dehydrogenation with Se a violet liquid forms. Hydrogenation of *ledylene*, d₄ 0.9039, n_D 1.4901, as above, gave *tetrahydroledylene*, C₁₁H₁₈, b_p 97-100°, n_D 1.4765, d₄ 0.8818, n_F 1.4818, which does not react with Br or KMnO₄. Reduction with Pt oxide gave *dihydroledylene*, C₁₁H₁₆, b_p 100-6°, d₄ 0.8903, n_D 1.4853, n_F 1.4927, which gives a violet color with Br and decolorizes KMnO₄ soln. Hence ledol on dehydration can yield either a tricyclic ledene or bicyclic ledylene. III. Carbon skeletons of ledylene. Crystalline products of oxidation of ledene. *Ibid.* 2077-84. -- Ledylene (from the dehydration of ledol with HCO₂H) boiled with Se 6-7 hrs. gave *azulene*; *picrate*, m. 121-2°; *styphnate*, m. 106-8°; *trinitrobenzene adduct*, m. 180-1°; *3,4,5-trinitrobenzene adduct*, m. 89.5-90.0°. Oxidation of ledene (obtained by dehydration of ledol with 8% ethyl sulfate) with KMnO₄ in Me₂CO-H₂O gave a glycol, C₁₁H₁₆O₂, m. 151-2°, and *ledic acid*, C₁₁H₁₄O₂, m. 146-6°, [α]_D 126.4°, whose Ag salt was isolated. Esterification of the acid with EtOH-H₂SO₄ gave the *Et ester*, m. 94.5-5.0°.

free of OH groups; the *Me ester* m. 94-4.5°. Ledic acid with semicarbazide-HCl and NaOAc gave a small amt. of a solid, m. 246-8° (decomp.). Oxidation of ledic acid with alk. Br soln. at 80° gave *hydroxyledic acid*, C₁₁H₁₄O₃, m. 144.2-4.8°; its Ag salt was isolated, while esterification as usual gave an *Et ester*, m. 79-80°, having one OH group. Heating ledic acid with Ac₂O-NaOAc gave the *mono-Ac derivative*, m. 165.5-6.5° (from dil. EtOH), which, heated with EtOH and a little H₂SO₄, gave the *Et ester*, m. 83.5-6.5° (from dil. EtOH). Oxidation of ledic acid with alk. KMnO₄ gave an isomer of *hydroxyledic acid*, having one CO₂H group, m. 178-9.3°, forming a sol. Ag salt, and *Et ester*, m. 86.5-7.5°, which has one HO group. The results indicate that the ledylene skeleton is that, or analogous to that, of guaisulene. Ledic acid appears to be a keto acid. O. M. K.

KIR'YALOV, N. P.

"Study of the Milk-like Juice of the Spurge *Euphorbia Biglandulosa*," 1952.

U-1982, 22 May 52

1. KIR'YALOV, N. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Kazakhstan - Gums and Resins
7. "Shair" plant (*Ferula ferulasoides* Steud. Eng. Kor.). Priroda No. 1 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

USSR/ Chemistry Physical chemistry

Card : 1/1 Pub: 151 - 35/35

Authors : Kiryalov, N. P.

Title : The structure of palustrol

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24, Bd. 7, 1271 - 1276, July 1954

Abstract : The structure of palustrol, a saturated ternary tricyclic alcohol $C_{15}H_{26}O$ derived from the volatile oil of a wild rosemary flower (*Ledum palustre* L.) is described. Proof is also presented that palustrol is a levorotatory ledol diastereomer belonging to the group of atulene forming sesqui-terpene alcohols. Four USSR references. Tables.

Institution : Acad. of So. USSR, The V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute

Submitted : October 1, 1953

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; KONOVALOV, I.N.

Accumulation of economically valuable substances in plants under
different environmental conditions. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:
40-47 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR (BIN),
Leningrad.

(Plants--Chemical composition)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; LITVINOV, M.A.; MOKHNACH, V.O.; NAUGOL'NAYA, T.F.

Galbanic acid and its derivatives as new antibiotics of plant
origin. Bot. zhur. 44 no.1:101-104 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Umbelliferone) (Antibiotics)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.

Structure of "kokanikin" and umbelliprenin, constituents of
the neutral part of resin obtained from *Ferula kokanica*
Rgl. et Schmalh. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 5 no.8:7-14 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

(Stalinabad region--*Ferula*)
(Umbelliferone)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; NAUGOL'NAYA, T.N.

Chemical composition of essential oils of marsh tea (*Leaun palustre*
L.) from the Sayans. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 5 no.9:169-174 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Sayan Mountains--Marsh tea) (Essences and essential oils)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; NAUGOL'NAYA, T.N.

New triterpenic acid ("meristotropic") from Glycyrrhiza triphylla
Finch. et May). Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:694-697 P '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Triterpenes) (Acids, Organic) (Licorice)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; NAUGOL'NAYA, T.N.

New triterpenic acid ("macedonic") from *Glycyrrhiza macedonica*
Boiss. et Orph. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:697-700 F '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Triterpenes) (Acids, Organic) (Licofice)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; NAUGOL'NAYA, T.M.

Triterpenic acid ("echinatic") from roots of Glycyrrhiza
echinata L. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.2:700-703 F '63.

(MIRA 16:2)

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(Licorice)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; MOVCHAN, S.D.

Reoselin, a new glycoside from resin of the roots of *Ferula*
pseudoreoselinum (ROL et Schmalh.) K. Pol. Dokl. AN SSSR 148
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1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.L.Komarova AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom M.M.Shemyakinym.
(Glycosides) (Carrots)

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; SERKEROV, S.V.

New sesquiterpene lactone "badghysin" from the resin of
Ferula oopoda Boiss. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2813 Ag '64.

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; NAUGOL'NAYA, T.N.

New triterpene hydroxyketo acid, the uralenoic acid, from
licorice (*Glycyrrhiza uralensis* Fisch.). *Zhur. ob. khim.* 34
no.8:2814 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722720015-5"

KIR'YALOV, N.P.; SERKEROV, S.V.

Scoparon in the root gum of *Ferula oopoda* Boiss. Zhur. prikl.
khim. 38 no.1:225-226 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Botanicheskiy institut AN SSSR.

KIR'YALOV, N.P.

Second All-Union Interuniversity Coordinating Summary
Conference on the Chemistry of Natural Compounds (Tashkent,
November 30-December 3, 1964). Rast. res. 1 no.2:301-302
'65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.

KIR'YALOV, N.P. & AMIROVA, G.S.

Triterpene acids from the roots of *Maristotropis triphylla*
Fisch. et Mey. Khim. prirod. soed. no.5:311-315 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.L. Komarova AN SSSR. Submitted
May 5, 1965.

KIR'YALOVA, YE. N.

PA40T47

USSR/Medicine - Yeast - Properties
Medicine - Cider

Nov 1946

"Selection and Study of Yeasts for Cider Production,"
Ye. N. Kir'yalova, All-Union Institute of Agricultural
Microbiology, Leningrad, 5 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XV, No 5 - p.385-90

Isolation, selection and study of the morphological
and physiological properties of the yeasts *Saccharo-*
myces apiculatus and *Torulopsis*, characterized by the
production of the fruit taste and aroma in apple juice
fermented by them, are described. Results of labora-
tory and industrial tests show that by using selected
pure cultures of yeasts, a cider possessing the char-
acteristic fruit aroma and taste can be produced.

CA

11 C

THE FACTORS THAT BLOCK THE BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY OF SILVER IN GRAPE JUICE. E. N. Kik'yulova. *Doklady Vsesoyuzn. Akad. Nauk SSSR*. Nauk. Im. V. I. Lenin 12, No. 9, 41-6(1947).—Neither org. acids, inorg. acids, or glucose in amounts up to 25% lowers the bactericidal activity of Ag ions. Peptone in quantities of 0.1 to 0.5 g./l. lowers the bactericidal activity of Ag 4 to 8 times. Pectin, 1 to 5 g./l., lowers the bactericidal activity of Ag 8 to 12 times. Acid K tartrate in soln. has no effect, but when in suspension it lowers the bactericidal activity of Ag. NaCl is the most effective blocking reagent; 0.15 to 0.4 g./l. of NaCl lowers the activity of Ag from 4 to 320 times. All the substances tested have no influence on the development of yeast. Addns. of 10 to 75% grape juice to water lowers the bactericidal activity of Ag. In 10% juice the activity of Ag is lowered 60 times. The quantity of Ag necessary for the destruction of yeast in juices varies from 2000 to 12,400 γ /l.

J. H. Jude

ASR-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KIR'YALOVA, E. N.

PA 33/49T77

USSR/Medicine - Yeasts, in Wine Making
Medicine - Microbiology

Oct 48

"Experimental Study of Yeast in Red Bilberry
Juice," E. N. Kir'yalova, Cand Biol Sci, All-
Union Inst of Agr Microbiol, 4 pp

"Dok v-s Ak Selkhoz Nauk" No 10

Pure yeast cultures obtained. Industrial use of
these cultures produced excellent results.
Morphological and physiological studies, and
determination of cultural characteristics, permit
classification of this yeast as *Saccharomyces*
ellipsoideus. Several types of yeasts obtained

USSR/Medicine - Yeasts, in Wine Making (Contd) 33/49T77
Oct 48

From the bilberry recommended for wide use in
the wine industry. Submitted 12 Jul 48.

33/49T77

KIR'YALOVA, Ye. N.

Kir'yalova, Ye. N. "Problems in the microbiology of fruit and berry viniculture," Vinodeliye i vinogradarstvo SSSR, 1949, No. 2, p. 28-30

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh' Statey, No. 14, 1949).

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2. USSR (600)
7. "The Yeast Microflora of Fruit and Berry Juices", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta S.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol 11, No 2, 1951, pp 106-115
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
Unclassified.

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Unclassified.

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2. USSR (600)
7. "The Utilization of Fruit and Berry Yeasts in Wine-Making", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauch.-Issled. In-ta S.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol 11, No 2, 1951, pp 125-129.
9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XXI, Issue 1, Moscow, Jan-Feb 1952, pp 121-132.
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1. KIR'YALOVA, YE. N.
2. USSR (500)
3. "Yeasts of the Northern Grape", Trudy Vsesoyuzn. Nauchno-Issl. In-ta S.-Kh. Mikrobiologii (Works of the All-Union Science-Research Institute of Agricultural Microbiology), Vol 11, No 2, 1951, pp 130-139.
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KIR'YALOVA, Ye. N.

Fruit Wines

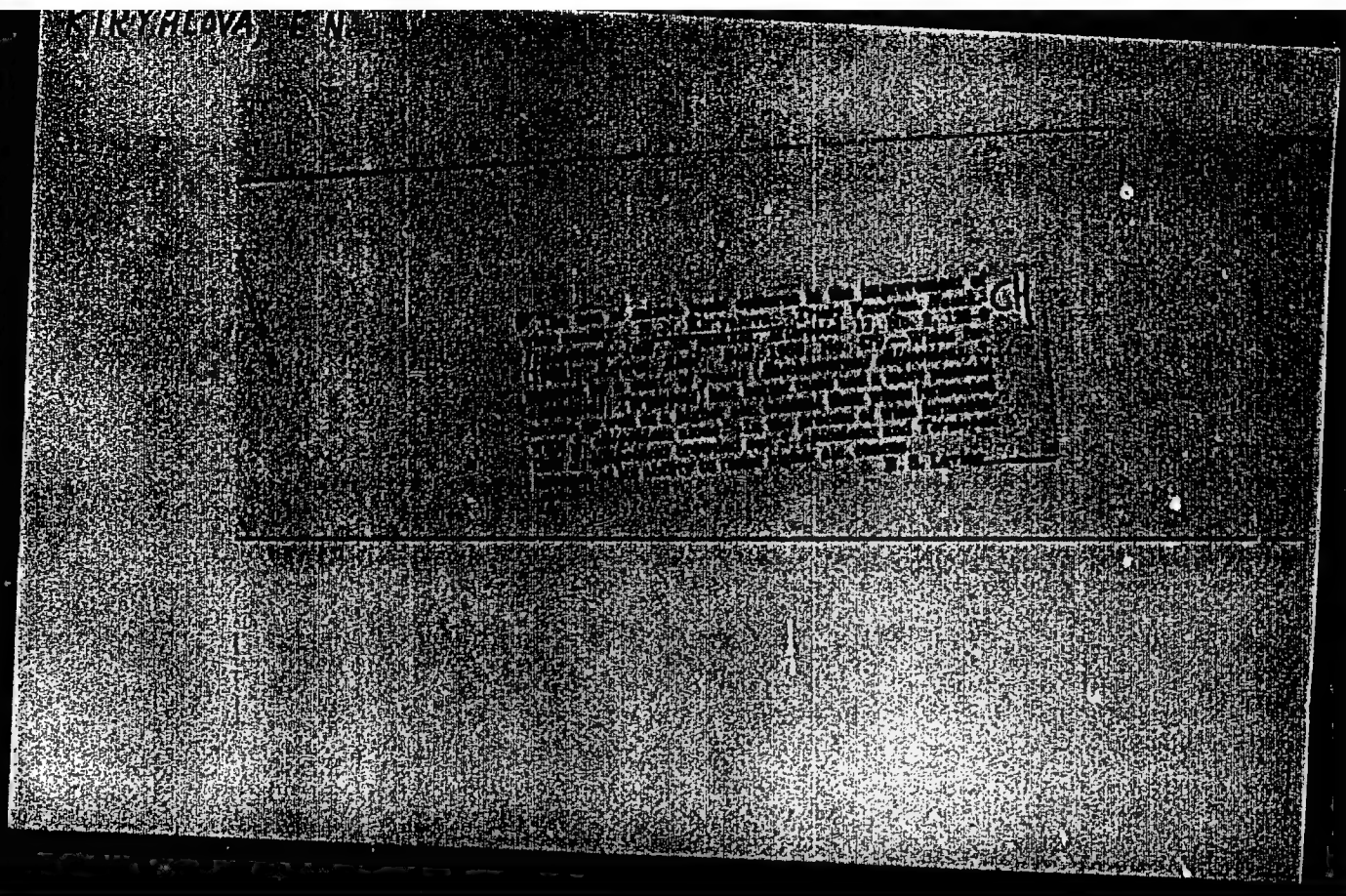
Making wine from fruit and berries on collective farms. Sad i og., No. 7, 1952.

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KIR'YALOVA, Ye. N.

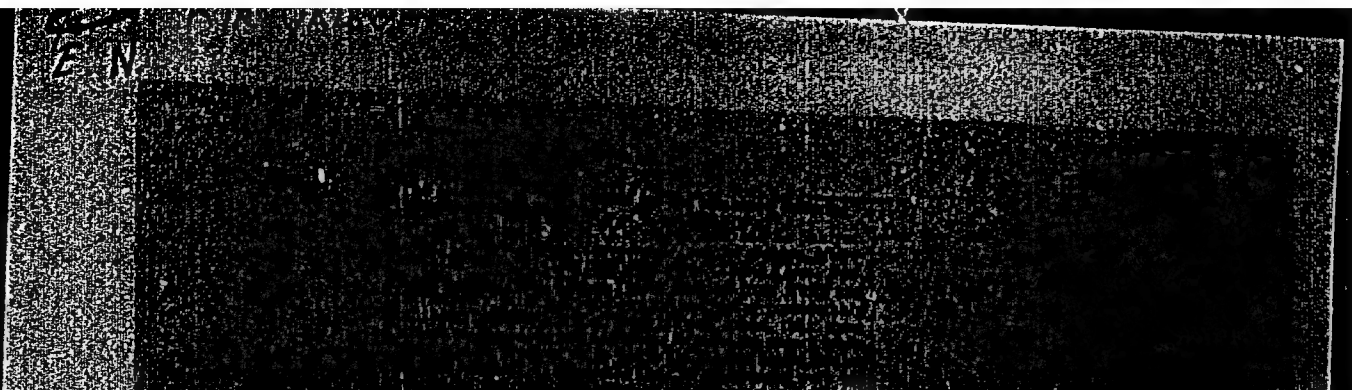
Discussion on Kudriavtsev's article "Continuous selection of micro-organisms from industry. Mikrobiologiya, Moskva 21 no.1:72-95 Jan-Feb 1952.
(CML 22:1)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000722720015-5"

KIR'YALOVA, Ye.N., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

Increasing the fermentation activity of dry yeast cultures.
Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz. 21 no.10:29-34 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mikrobiologii. Predstavleno akademikom
I.I. Samoylovym.

(Yeast)

KIR'YALOVA, Yevdokiya Nikitichna; SHKLYAR, Mari'yasya Zalmanovna; VOROB'YEV,
P.I., redaktor; FRIDMAN, Z.L., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Fruit and berry wines with pure yeast cultures] Plodovo-yagodnye
vina na chistykh kul'turakh drozhzhei. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo
sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 36 p. (MIRA 10:3)
(Fruit wines)

USSR / Microbiology - Industrial Microbiology.

F

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 38404.

Author : ~~Kirvalova~~, E. N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Improvement in Productive Value of Yeast Dry Cultures.

Orig Pub: Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. po. s.-kh.
mikrobiol., 1957, No 3, 35.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

67

KIR'YALOVA, Ye.N.

Significance of environmental factors for controlled fermentation of
dider. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz. mikrobiol. 16:190-201 '60.

(Cider)

(Fermentation)

(MIRA 13:9)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; GINSEBURG, V.A.; MAKAROV, S.P.; SHFANSKIY, V.A.;
PRIVEZENTSEVA, N.F.; MARTYNOVA, L.L.; KIR'YAN, B.V.; LEMKE, A.L.

Oxidation, reduction, and disproportionation of polyfluonitrosoal-
kanes. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1352-1355 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikami I.L.Knunyantsem i M.I.Kabachnikom.
(Paraffins) (Nitroso compounds) (Oxidation-reduction reaction)

3(4)

AUTHOR:

Kir'yan, D. P.

SOV/6-59-9-3/19

TITLE:

Surveyors and Topographers of Yakutiya

PERIODICAL:

Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 19-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Aerogeodezicheskoye predpriyatiye (Aerogeodetic Service) which had to cartograph the Yakutskaya ASSR on a scale of 1 : 100,000 was organized in 1941. The great difficulties in carrying out this work are pointed out. The following aerial-camera operators distinguished themselves: V. P. Starostin, M. G. Tyurin, A. S. Yegorov, I. M. Nayflen, Ye. D. Kondakov. Also the pilots B. E. Ille, R. A. Pal'mbakh, K. I. Sidorov, and M. I. Nazarenko.- The survey of large-scale maps was started in 1953. Vasiliiy Dmitriyevich Kapustin headed the Service from 1942 to 1954. Engineer Ya. P. Loparev has also been working since the establishment of the Service. The party leader D. M. Kudryavtsev has been working for 28 years in the system of the GUGK MVD USSR, including 12 years in Yakutiya. The engineers P. A. Ogorodnikov and S. M. Grebennikov have been working here since 1942. The former is chief engineer of the expedition, the latter is chief of the department of technical control. Engineer M. K. Rossinskiy has been working since

Card 1/3

Surveyors and Topographers of Yakutiya

SOV/6-59-9-3/19

the establishment of the Service, and is at present chief of the planning- and design office. Engineer M. G. Andreyev has been working as a prospector for 25 years. The topographer A. L. Belyayev has been working since 1942, Engineer A. A. Ivanov since 1944. The latter is at present chief-engineer in-spector in the technical control. P. A. Toropchinov has been working in the QUOK-system for 22 years, including 12 in Yakutiya, and is at present chief of the geodetical party. The natives A. N. Yefremov and M. I. Chernogradskiy turned from simple workers to topographers. In winter, they crossed in 30 days the Verkhoyanskiy Range from Verkhoyansk to Yakutsk. N. I. Gavril'yev, a native of Yakutiya, has been working since 1942 when he had finished his studies at the agricultural institute, and is at present chief topographer. I. S. Ushakov leads a team. The prospector G. U. Glukhov has been working for 20 years, the building technician F. G. Cherdantsev since 1932. Further meritorious collaborators are listed: Chief Building Technician A. S. Mikhaylov, Chief Building Technician I. P. Nazarov, Chief Building Technician N. M. Porokhnya, Engineer N. T. Kulikov, Party Leader N. A. Medvedev, Technician A. M. Volkov, Chief Topographer P. V. Dorogin, Topographer V. D. Vlasov,

Card 2/3

Surveyors and Topographers of Yakutiya

S07/6-59-9-3/19

Topographer A. M. Kazakov, Photolaboratory Worker L. P. Malenkov, Workshop Leader N. S. Semenov, Topographer V. A. Kono-pleva, Chief Technician T. P. Kondrat'yeva (mother of 5 children) V. I. Ryabtseva in the indoor service, the photogrammetrists V. Ye. Koreyska, V. K. Nechayeva, L. A. Krivtsova, R. P. Krasnova; in the indoor service - K. A. Dubrovskaya, V. M. Khlop-kova, the tracer R. P. Gileva; in the field brigades: K. I. Putai-lova; Brigadier Ye. Ye. Guzhayeva; M. I. Rezinkina, deputy chief of the indoor-service workshops; Chief Editor P. V. Skury-gina, Brigadier V. I. Romanova, I. I. Zamashchikov, S. S. Per-fil'yev, Engineer Prospector Yu. G. Senatorov, Topographer K. A. Barovik, Engineer Ye. A. Samokhodkina, Topographer V. G. Glushkov, Indoor-service Topographer A. A. Tarasov.

Card 3/3

KIR'YAN, G.V.; GREBENYUK, I.F.

Introducing automatic control of low and medium capacity
mine pumps. Sbor.nauch.rab.stud. LQI no.2:135-141 '57.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Leningradskiy ordenov Lenina i Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni
gornyy institut im. G.V.Plekhanova. Predstavleno prof. S.A.
Alatartsevym.

(Mine pumps) (Automatic control)

KIR'YAN, V.M.

Biochemical changes in the organisms during fatigue. Influence of muscular work on maintaining amino nitrogen and residual nitrogen in the blood. Yu. M. GEFTER and V.M. KIR'YAN (BIOCHEM. DEPT. OF LENINGRAD, VIEM-BRANCH) vol.2, no.2, p. 499, 1937.

~~KIR'YANENKO, Sergey Grigor'yevich; TSARENKO, A.P., inzh.red.; BOBROVA, Ye.M.,
tekhn.red.~~

[Organization of work on narrow-gauge railroads] Organizatsiia raboty
zheleznnykh dorog uskoi kolei. Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1958,
159 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Railroads, Narrow-gauge)

KIR'YANOV, A. K.

KIR'YANOV, A. K. - "Investigation of the Transfer Number of Simple Fused Slag Using the Method of Radioactive Indicators." Min Higher Education USSR. Ural Polytechnic Inst imeni S. M. Kirov. Sverdlovsk, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

So; Knizhnaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

Kir'yanov, A. K.

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Electrochemistry.

B-12

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 7, 1957, 22487.

Author : O. A. Esin, Kir'yanov A. K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Transference Numbers of Ions of Iron in its Molten Silicates.

Orig Pub : Izv. AN USSR, Otd. tekhn. n., 1956, No 8, 20-27.

Abstract : Transference numbers (TN) of ions of iron in fusions of FeO-SiO₂ system were measured with the aid of a radioactive isotope Fe⁵⁹. Common slag was melted in a Fe crucible at 1300-1400°, and the marked slag - in a quartz test tube or in an alundum crucible, inserted in a Fe- crucible. A current of 2-4 a was passed during 7-10 minutes. Diffusion speed was determined by control experiments. TN of Fe ions falls from 0.9 to 0.2 with the increase of FeO concentration from 62 to 84%. This is explained by an increased participation of oxygen anions in electricity transfer, and to the increased part of the electronic conductivity. It is shown in an addition to the preceding work (RZhKhim., 1956, 54046) that TN of Ca is near to 1 for slag containing 38% CaO, 42% SiO₂ and 20% Al₂O₃. This serves as an experimental confirmation of a cationic nature of

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SOV/137-58-7-14239

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 40 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kir'yanov, A.K.

TITLE: On the Selection of Methods for the Investigation of the Character of Conductivity of Molten Slags (O vybore metodiki issledovaniya kharaktera provodimosti rasplavlennykh shlakov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. i materialy. Ural'skiy n.-i. i proyekt. in-t medn. prom-sti, 1957, Nr 2, pp 329-335

ABSTRACT: A review of methods for measuring the physico-chemical properties of molten slags. The following methods are mentioned: Measurement of electrical conductivity for the purpose of determining the type of conductivity, measurement of the jump in conductivity during melting, measurements of anode and cathode current efficiencies during electrolysis, and also of transference numbers. An analysis of the methods employed in the measurement of the transference numbers was conducted. Original methods and a design for the construction of an iron-alundum electrolyzer, consisting of an iron crucible with two eccentrically bored hollows were proposed. The electrolyzer can be used for the investigation of ferrous slags at

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On the Selection of Methods for the Investigation (cont.)

temperatures up to 1400°C. The participation of the anions in the transfer-
ence of electricity has been established in particular of anions of oxygen and
complex silico-alumo-oxygen anions.

A.B.

1. Slags--Electrical properties
2. Slags--Phase studies
3. Slags--Electrolysis
4. Electrical conductance--Measurement

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137-58-6-11951

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 109 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kir'yanov, A.K.

TITLE: Prospects of Employment of Radioactive Isotopes in the Copper Industry (Perspektivy primeneniya radioaktivnykh izotopov v mednoy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. i materialy. Ural'skiy n.-i. i proyekt. in-t medn. prom-sti, 1957, Nr 2, pp 336-342

ABSTRACT: A list of the branches of production in the copper industry is provided, and certain specific means of employing isotopes therein for process control and investigation are noted.

G.S.

1. Copper--Processing 2. Radiosotopes--Effectiveness

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Kir'yanov, A.K.

32-3-40/52

TITLE: A Container for the Simultaneous Storage of Several Gamma-Radioactive Substances (Konteyner dlya odnoverennogo khraneniya neskol'kikh gamma-radioaktivnykh veshchestv)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 3, pp. 360-361 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the Institute mentioned below a storage container was constructed, which, in principle, consists of an iron cylinder with a diameter of about 270 mm. The bottom part of the cylinder is lined with a mixture consisting of 85% fire clay and 15% refractory clay. In the center of the container there are several metal tubes into which the samples, which are in small china tubes, are introduced. The space around the metal tubes is filled up with lead, and, besides, a handle (holding rod) is provided. A metal hood lined with lead serves as a lid. The container, the dimensions of which are given in connection with a drawing, has a weight of about 100 kg. If substances of higher activity are to be stored, the container may be fitted with a thicker lining and, besides, it can be placed into a concrete shaft closed by a lid. The little

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A Container for the Simultaneous Storage of
Several Gamma-Radioactive Substances

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china tubes containing the samples rest upon rubber stoppers and are held in their place from above by small wire springs. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ural Scientific Research and Planning Institute of the Copper Industry (Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut mednoy promyshlennosti)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Gamma radioactive materials-Storage

Card 2/2

8(1), 18(7)

SOV/32-25-4-49/7:

AUTHOR: Kir'yancv, A. K.

TITLE: Multipoint Electrolyzer for Polishing Metals (Mnogotochnennyy elektrolizer dlya polirovki metallov)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 487-488 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By means of an electrolyzer (Ref 1), high-quality metal surfaces can be attained though they are not very large. To judge the structure of a larger metal surface, polishing in several places has to be carried out. In the present case, a device is described which permits several samples to be polished at the same time (Figure). Three samples with surfaces up to 2-3 cm² can be polished in 5 places each, but the surfaces polished can also be enlarged. In principle, the electrolyzer represents a closed plastic vessel which is divided by a partition wall into a left and a right half. This partition wall has three borings in which rubber stoppers are placed. The latter have 5 symmetrically arranged borings which are reinforced by small glass tubes. The left vessel half is divided into three segments so that each boring opens out into one of the segments. In these segments the cathodes in form of metal strips are accommodated,

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Multipoint Electrolyzer for Polishing Metals

S07/32-25-4-49/71

and the electrolyte is also filled in the segments. The metal samples to be polished in the right vessel half are pressed onto the rubber stoppers by screws; they are in contact with the electrolyte by the 5 borings mentioned above, and are polished in these places. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

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5(2)

AUTHORS:

Okunev, A. I., Kir'yanov, A. K.,
Sergin, B. I.

SOV/20-124-6-28/55

TITLE:

Equilibrium Conditions in the Reduction of Zinc Oxide With
Metallic Iron (Ravnovesnyye usloviya vosstanovleniya okisi
tsinka metallicheskim zhelezom)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 6,
pp 1282-1284 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The distillation of zinc in fuming of the zinc containing
slags is also determined by the reaction mentioned in the
title. The equilibrium conditions of this reaction are,
however, experimentally not investigated (Refs 1,2). The
present paper gives a short survey of the results of such
an investigation of the reaction $\text{Fe}_{(\text{solid})} + \text{ZnO}_{(\text{solid})} =$
 $\text{FeO}_{(\text{solid})} + \text{Zn}_{(\text{gaseous})}$ (a). Table 2 shows the results of
the thermodynamic analysis of the reaction (a) and the
by-processes (according to reference 3). The equilibrium
conditions of the reaction (a) were investigated according to
the previously employed method (Ref 4). Table 3 and figure 1
give the results. In this connection the

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Equilibrium Conditions in the Reduction of Zinc Oxide SOV/20-124-6-28/55
With Metallic Iron

by-reactions (b) and (v) have to be considered. Table 4 shows their thermodynamic analysis, from where it was to be seen that the pressure of zinc, developed as a result of this reaction is much weaker than the vapor tension of the main process. It was therefore possible to neglect the action of reactions (b) and (v) upon reaction (a). It is, however, true that the equilibrium tension in reactions (b) and (v) surpasses the zinc-vapor tension in connection with fuming of the slag by its manifold. Under certain conditions the interactions can be used for practical purposes. As it can be seen from figure 1 and the comparison of the data of tables 2 and 3 the experimentally found values of the equilibrium constants of the reaction (a) agree satisfactorily with the values computed. The same holds for ΔH_0 which was calculated by the method of the σ -function. This may serve as an indirect proof for the lacking influence of the by-processes. Finally, equations are given for the temperature dependence of the variation of the isobaric potential. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

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Equilibrium Conditions in the Reduction of Zinc Oxide With Metallic Iron SOV/20-124-6-28/55

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mednoy promyshlennosti (Ural Scientific Research and
Planning Institute of Copper Industry)

PRESENTED: October 6, 1958, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1958

Card 3/3

5(1, 2)

AUTHORS:

Okunev, A. I., Kir'yanov, A. K.,
Sergin, B. I.

SOV/20-125-1-39/67

TITLE:

Equilibrium Conditions in the Interaction Between
Cadmium Oxide and Cadmium Sulphide (Usloviya ravnovesiya
pri vzaimodeystvii okisi kadmiya s sul'fidom kadmiya)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 1,
pp 147-148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

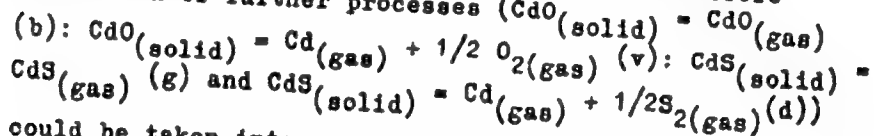
The conditions mentioned in the title are not yet
experimentally investigated. The interaction mentioned
is, however, of great practical importance to the analysis
of the behavior of cadmium in pyrometallurgical processes.
Up to now computed data were used for these purposes.
In this paper the results of an experimental investigation
of the mentioned conditions of the reaction: $2 \text{CdO}(\text{solid}) +$
 $\text{CdS}(\text{solid}) = 3\text{Cd}(\text{gas}) + \text{SO}_2(\text{gas})$ (a) are described and
compared to the results of the computation. The thermodynamic
analysis of reaction (a) was carried out according to the
method of reference 1 by using the thermodynamical data
(Refs 2, 3, Table 1). The results are summarized on table 2.

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Equilibrium Conditions in the Interaction Between
Cadmium Oxide and Cadmium Sulphide

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The experimental investigation was carried out according to the earlier method (Ref 5). Table 3 gives the experimental results and the equilibrium constants computed herefrom as well as the variation of the isobaric potential and of the cadmium vapor pressure at the experimental temperatures. The sublimation and dissociation pressure of cadmium oxide is lower by many times than that of cadmium sulphide. Therefore the action of further processes $(\text{CdO}(\text{solid}) = \text{CdO}(\text{gas})$



could be taken into account on the basis of experimental data on the sublimation and dissociation of cadmium sulphide (Ref 5). In this connection it was found that the yield of products is within the range of errors due to by-processes and can be neglected. The variation of the enthalpy of the system at 298° K (ΔH_{298°)

computed from the experimental results was 162400 cal/mol.

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Equilibrium Conditions in the Interaction Between
Cadmium Oxide and Cadmium Sulphide

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as compared to 168200 cal/mol according to the calorimetric measurements. The experimental data can be satisfactorily expressed by 2 equations. Figure 1 shows a comparison of the computed and experimental values of the equilibrium constants of the reaction (a). There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
mednov promyshlennosti (Ural Scientific Research and
Design Institute of the Copper Industry)

PRESENTED: October 6, 1958, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1958

Card 3/3

KIR'YANOV, A.K.; YESIN, O.A.

Current efficiency in the electrolysis of molten iron silicate.
Trudy Inst.met.UFAN SSSR no.5:87-92 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Iron--Electrometallurgy)

KIR'YANOV, A.K.; PAZDNIKOV, P.A.; BABACHANOV, I.F.; DUDIN, R.N.;
Prinimali uchastiye: BOGOMOLOV, I.Ye.; ROMANOV, G.K.;
SUKHORUKOV, Yu.P.; SAVINTSEV, P.R.

Slag depletion in tubular rotary furnaces. TSvet. met. 36 no.9;
29-32 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KIR'YANOV, A.P. [deceased]

Studying cultivation for ginseng in the Moscow area. Mat. k izuch.
zhen'shenia i lim. no.4:231-235 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
(MOSCOW PROVINCE—GINSENG)

KIR'YANOV, A.P., inzhener.

Mechanizing the construction of underground structures. Mekh.stroi.13 no.6:
10-14 Je '56. (Underground construction) (MIRA 9:9)

KIR'YANOV, A., inzh.

Laying pipelines by the method of pushing without using pipe
jackets. Na stroi. Mosk. 1 no.2:17-18 F '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Pipelines)

KIR'YANDV, A.P., inzh.

Mechanizing the loading and unloading of cement in the Moscow
Trust of Underground Construction. Mekh.stroi. 15 no.12:23-24
D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Loading and unloading) (Concrete--Transportation)

SKRAMTAYEVA, G.I.; KIR'YANOV, A.P., glavnyy mekhanik

Laying insulated pipelines by the method of pushing. Gor.khoz.Mosk.
32 no.12:36-38 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Akademiya kommunal'nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova (for
Skramtayeva). 2. Upravleniye "Mospodzemstroy" (for Kir'yanov).
(Pipelines)

SKRAMTAYEVA, G.A., inzh., ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti starshego nauchnogo sotrudnika. Primarni uchastiye: KIR'YANOV, A.P.; FINKEL'SHTEYN, Ya.B.; NOSOV, P.P.. STRIZHEVSKIY, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; CHABROV, I.M., red.

[Method for applying cement coatings in insulating steel pipes to be used in trenchless and jacketless pipelaying; scientific report]
Tekhnologiya naneseniya tsementnoi izolatsii na stal'nye truby dlia bestransheinoi besfutiarnoi prokladki truboprovodov; nauchnoe soobshchenie. Moskva, Otdel nauchno-tekhn.informatsii Akad.koosun. khos., 1959. 18 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik Upravleniya po stroitel'stvu podzemnykh sooruzheniy Glavmosstroya (for Kir'yanov). 2. Nachal'nik Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela (for Finkel'shteyn). 3. Glavnyy inzhener trubozagotovitel'nogo zavoda tresta "Mospodzemstroyanab" (for Nosov).
(Protective coatings) (Pipelines)

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